35. **Medical Relief.**—Five Dispensaries, *viz.*, those of Changanachery, Chirayinkil, Kozhanchery, Nedumangad and Vaikom, were converted into Hospitals from the beginning of 1091. Since the close of the year, three more Dispensaries have been opened at Kumarakam, Mallappalli and Koni. The Women and Children's Hospital was transferred to the new buildings at Taikad, Trivandrum, and the staff of that institution was considerably strengthened. A section for the treatment of female patients was opened in the Kottayam District Hospital. In view of the difficulty experienced in finding seats for Travancore pupils in the Madras Medical Schools, the Government have recently sanctioned the opening of a Medical School in Trivandrum for the training of Hospital Assistants. The details will be worked out shortly.

EDUCATION.

36. **General Statistics.**—The report of the Education Department for the year is a chronicle of activity and progress. The total number of recognised educational institutions rose from 2,036 to 2,436 and their strength from 2,64,923 to 3,19,238. The number of aided private schools rose from 870 to 1,103 and that of unaided private schools from 146 to 290. 9 Secondary and 221 Elementary schools were newly aided by grants during the year. Including the unrecognised institutions, there were 3,851 schools in the State with an aggregate strength of 3,64,516 at the close of 1091. On an average, there was one school for every 2 square miles and 890 persons. It is in contemplation to bring the unrecognised schools under the supervision and control of the Education Department, by offering conditional recognition as an incentive to improvement. There was one recognised school for every 3·1 square miles and 1,408 persons, against 3·5 square miles and 1,684 persons in 1090. The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised schools rose by 20·5 per cent, against 17·6 per cent in the previous year. The aggregate percentage would be 21·1, if the unrecognised schools be also taken into account. 62 per cent of the population of school-going age were under instruction in recognised schools, giving a ratio of 81·1 per cent for boys and 33·2 per cent for girls. All the taluks, except Devicolam, which is sparsely populated, shared in the increase. It is significant to note that in six taluks, *viz.*, Trivandrum, Mavelikara, Tiruvalla, Kottayam, Changanachery and Minachil, the percentage of pupils under instruction to the children of school-going age was more than 100, on the usual assumption that the number of such children represents 15 per cent of the total population. This assumption is obviously incorrect, and a percentage of 25 has accordingly been now taken as the more approximate standard. According to this basis, 42·6 per cent of the school-going population were under instruction in schools during 1091.

37. **Collegiate Education.**—There were 5 Colleges affiliated to the University of Madras, excluding the Law College. The aggregate number on the rolls in these Colleges rose from 785 to 910.

38. **Secondary Education.**—The total number of recognised Secondary schools remained the same as in 1090, *viz.*, 79, but their strength rose from 18,840 to 20,646, showing an increase of 9·6 per cent. Of these schools, 66 were for boys and 13 for girls. Besides the above, eleven private Secondary schools for boys and one for girls were started during the year. Final orders have been passed, since the close of the year, on the scheme relating to the institution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of licensed teachers in private recognised Secondary schools. The teaching of subjects other than English in the lower classes of Secondary schools having been found to be defective by reason of those subjects being taught in English, orders were issued for non-language subjects being taught in the Vernacular in the first three classes of Secondary schools and for English being adopted as the medium of instruction only in the higher classes. The staffing of the first three classes by under-graduates, effected in 1090, helped towards this arrangement. Changes were made in the Education Code permitting the admission in any class, at the beginning of a school year, of five pupils over and above the maximum prescribed by the Code, so as to make allowance for possible withdrawals in the course of the

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